

shreds of cotton wool saturated with this liquid applied. The patient was kept in bed about ten days and the wound healed by first intention.

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THE EVILS OF EXCLUSIVE MILK DIETS IN CERTAIN FORMS OF INFANTILE DIARRHŒA.—The *New York Medical Journal* says: "Carretier, quoted in *Repertoire de therapeutique*, recently submitted a thesis to the Faculty of Bordeaux, in which he maintained the following propositions: Milk, which is the food of choice for infants who are in perfect health during the first eight months of life, may be a cause of fatal digestive troubles, when given to infants suffering from diarrhœal diseases. Beginning with the eighth month, milk can be well borne as late as the sixteenth month, but weaning is often begun at the eighth month by adding other articles of food. An exclusive milk feeding administered in the course of the second year, or a too great quantity of milk given together with semisolid food, may produce a rebellious dyspepsia, which will not cease, save after a change of the diet to a farinaceous or leguminous food. This dyspepsia at times does not disappear until the milk is entirely banished from the dietary and is replaced by water in the preparation of the foods given to the infant. Some dyspepsias at the end of the first period of infancy, and at the beginning of the second period (that is, after the eighth month), are aggravated by a milk diet. In such cases of course the change of food recommended above should be also adopted.

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THE ICE BAG IN THE PRECORDIAL REGION FOR REDUCING TEMPERATURE.—The *New York Medical Journal* says: "M. Leduc advocates (*L' Union Médicale de Canada*, from *Revue de therapeutique*) the prolonged application of the ice bag to the precordium in the treatment of fever. He considers it an efficient substitute for the cold bath in some cases. The ice bag is separated from the skin by one or more layers of flannel, and is kept in place by a roller bandage. Caution is advised against removal of the cold application, which should remain in place until the temperature has remained for several days at the normal. One peculiar effect observed was that the action of antipyretic agents was notably increased by the ice bag."

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RAW MEAT ALIMENTATION IN TUBERCULOSIS.—The *Medical Record*, quoting from the *Lancet*, says: "R. W. Philip records the results of a series of observations. He found that the exhibition of raw meat was

followed by a marked increase in nitrogen retention, even with a diminished intake. Intestinal metabolism was improved, there was a rapid increase in hemoglobin, while digestive leucocytosis (lymphocytosis) was increased, sometimes to more than double that occurring in relation to cooked meat. The following recipes are given for the actual preparation of the meat: (1) Pounded raw meat; that is, finely minced or bruised beef slightly seasoned with salt, served natural, cold or gently warmed throughout, say from a quarter to half a pound, three times daily. The meat should be perfectly fresh. (2) Beef juice prepared as follows: extract half a pound of *fresh* meat in half a pint of cold water plus half a teaspoonful of salt for from one and a half to two hours at 35° C. Express the liquid through a cloth. Or the juice may be expressed from the meat directly without the addition of water with more powerful pressure. The meat juice must be freshly prepared for use on each occasion. (3) Raw meat soup prepared as follows: Take half a pound of finely minced *fresh* meat and mix in a bowl with sufficient milk to produce a thick uniform paste. Immediately before serving add half a pint of milk at 60° C.; or the soup may be made in a similar fashion with stock of beef or chicken, or veal, in place of milk."

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X-RAY IN THE TREATMENT OF CANCER.—The *Medical Record*, quoting from the *Lancet*, says: "Results in ten cases are reported by Chisholm Williams. All were superficial growths, the accuracy of diagnosis being supported by the microscopical findings. The question is often asked, says the author, 'When should x-rays be tried?' His reply is 'as soon as the diagnosis is made,' whether the case is to go to the operating table or not. After operation, directly the scar is healed or even before that time if it shows the slightest appearance of being sluggish in the healing, a nodule of the size of a pea should have immediate treatment whether in the scar or not; this requires for its proper fulfilment constant observation by the medical attendant. A weekly examination is of the utmost importance to the patient. Even healthy wounds will heal the more readily under the stimulation of x-rays cautiously applied and in small doses, sufficient protection to the surrounding parts being all that is necessary. This form of treatment can be applied with any degree of safety only by medicinal practitioners; some terrible results have occurred in the hands of laymen and this fact has probably deterred patients and their advisers from taking full advantage of such suitable measures. One cannot promise, except in small superficial growths, a cure, but one can almost invariably obtain a measure of alleviation."